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# (19) (CA) CANADIAN PATENT (12)

## (54) Composition for Relieving Toothache Pain

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pantothenic acid
vit $B_6$
$Mg(OH)_2$
+ bicinchoninic

"COMPOSITION FOR RELIEVING TOOTHACHE PAIN"

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A treatment for temporary relief of tooth pain can be obtained by a composition wherein a single dose comprises the following: 2 grams calcium gluconate, 500 mg pantothenic acid, 50 mg vitamin $B_6$ (pyridoxal or pyridozine), 100 mg magnesium hydroxide, a binder.

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"COMPOSITION FOR RELIEVING TOOTHACHE PAIN"

This invention is a non-toxic, non-allergenic formula that can be used by anyone to bring immediate temporary relief of pain due to toothache, gum infections, abscesses, or swelling and pain caused by a problem wisdom tooth.

A person who cannot receive immediate dental attention for tooth or gum pain must rely on toothache drops which are sold without prescription. The treatment would consist of administering the drops locally onto the problem area to deaden the nerve pain. A typical solution of toothache drops would consist of benzocaine, camphor, oil of cloves, and alcohol. Such local anesthetics are not so effective as prescription pain relievers which deaden the nerves internally, but which require a doctor's prescription. The local anesthetics are sometimes difficult to apply to the exact affected area and may leave an unpleasant taste and/or burning sensation in the mouth. Very strong local anesthetics, which are more effective, are available but only by a doctor's prescription.

Since tooth pain can be severe, some people will try various non-prescription drugs, which are less toxic and less effective, yet they are still potentially dangerous and do have side effects. The warning label advises the user of the recommended dosage and maximum "safe" dosage, possible side effects, and states a cautionary



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message to keep out of the reach of children.

Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin is a registered trade mark used with this compound) is the most widely used general pain reliever and is the least toxic of the over-the-counter drugs. However, there are possible side effects in its use. Aspirin poisoning causes a number of accidental deaths annually, and children allergic to this drug are harmed by taking even small amounts given for headache or teething pain. Many cases have been reported of severe toxicity causing ulcers; loss of hearing; ringing, roaring, and hissing sounds in the ears - especially in persons taking the full aspirin treatment that medical doctors recommend. Aspirin accelerates the urinary losses of calcium, potassium, vitamin C and all the B vitamins. Aspirin can cause the adrenal glands to hemorrhage and to become exhausted. Aspirin can also interfere with digestion, the formation of body starch, the production of tissue proteins, the ability of the cells to absorb sugar; it slows the clotting of blood, and increases the need for every known nutrient; it causes the heart to beat faster. The American Medical Association has repeatedly warned physicians that aspirin is far from being a harmless drug. With the availability of our formula, a person would have the choice of relieving pain by using the drugs now available and enduring the possible side effects, or relieving the pain with our internally induced preparation that has

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no side effects.

Our formula overcomes past difficulties because it is non-toxic; it does not require a prescription; it has no side effects; and no cautionary messages are needed on the label. Therefore, a person can operate mechanical machinery or take medications while using this pain reliever; drowsiness will not result and medications will not be affected.

Accordingly, the invention provides a pain relieving composition comprising from 1.5 to 4 parts by weight of calcium gluconate , from 0.5 to 2 parts by weight of pantothenic acid, from .05 to .25 part by weight of vitamin $B_6$ (pyridoxal or pyridozine), 0.1 to 0.5 part by weight of magnesium hydroxide, and a binder.

The following ingredients, in these required proportions, constitute a single dose (one tablet) of a preferred composition: 2 grams calcium gluconate, 1 gram buffered vitamin C from calcium ascorbate and/or ascorbic acid, 500 mg pantothenic acid, 100 mg niacin amide, 50 mg $B_6$ (also called pyridoxal or pyridozine), 100 mg magnesium (hydroxide); sodium bicarbonate and citric acid are added to cause an effervescent reaction; 1 teaspoonful lactose (milk sugar) must be used as the binder. The tablet is placed into six or eight ounces of water and is allowed to effervesce. The mixture is then stirred and drunk immediately.

Lactose in reaction with calcium gluconate causes a high absorption level of all ingredients, especially within the presence of citric acid. Four ounces of whole

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milk would assist the formula and should be taken with the formula if possible, although it is not a requirement. Sucrose (table sugar) and products containing sucrose should not be consumed at the same time the composition is

taken because sucrose tends to stimulate the production of alkaline digestive juices so rapidly that calcium in the composition could become insoluable before it can reach the blood, thus preventing optimum effectiveness of the composition.

The range of amounts of the above materials which can be used in the combination will be apparent to one skilled in the art but for clarity it is stated that the amount of calcium gluconate can lie in the range 1.5 to 4 grams; the amount of pantothenic acid can lie in the range of 500 mg to 2000 mg; the amount of vitamin $B_6$ can lie in the range of 50 mg to 250 mg and the amount of magnesium hydroxide can lie in the range of 100 mg to 500 mg. In addition the use of niacin amide is optional and compositions can be used without this ingredient. The sodium bicarbonate and citric acid are added in an amount generally sufficient to ensure that the magnesium hydroxide can be brought into solution. However the dissolving of the magnesium hydroxide can be obtained in other ways. Other binders of a conventional form can be used as will be apparent to one skilled in the art.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive use or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A pain relieving composition comprising:

from 1.5 to 4 parts by weight of calcium gluconate,

from 0.5 to 2 parts by weight of pantothenic acid,

from .05 to .25 part by weight of vitamin $B_6$ (pyridoxal or pyridozine),

0.1 to 0.5 part by weight of magnesium hydroxide, and

a binder.

2. A composition according to Claim 1 further including about 1 part by weight of gram buffered vitamin C from calcium ascorbate and/or ascorbic acid.

3. A composition according to Claim 1 further including about 0.1 part by weight of niacin amide.

4. A composition according to Claim 1 further including sodium bicarbonate and citric acid sufficient to cause an effervescent reaction.

5. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the binder is lactose.

6. A pain relieving composition wherein a single dose comprises:

calcium gluconate in the range of 2 grams to 4 grams,

pantothenic acid in the range of 500 mg to 2 grams,

vitamin $B_6$ (pyridoxal or pyridozine) in the range of 50 mg to 250 mg,

magnesium hydroxide in the range of 100 mg to 500 mg, and

a binder.

7. A composition according to Claim 6 further including 1 gram buffered vitamin C from calcium ascorbate and/or ascorbic acid.

8. A composition according to Claim 6 further including 100 mg niacin amide.

9. A composition according to Claim 6 further including sodium bicarbonate and citric acid sufficient to cause an effervescent reaction.

10. A composition according to Claim 6 wherein the binder is lactose.

11. A pain relieving composition wherein a single dose comprises:

2 grams calcium gluconate,

500 mg pantothenic acid,

50 mg vitamin $B_6$ (pyridoxal or pyridozine),

100 mg magnesium hydroxide, and

a binder.

12. A composition according to Claim 11, further including 1 gram buffered vitamin C from calcium ascorbate and/or ascorbic acid.

13. A composition according to Claim 11, further including 100 mg niacin amide.

14. A composition according to Claim 11, further including sodium bicarbonate and citric acid sufficient to cause an effervescent reaction.



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15. A composition according to Claim 11, wherein the binder is lactose.

# SUBSTITUTE

## *REMPLACEMENT*

## SECTION is not Present

## *Cette Section est Absente*